

EDDIE GOULD, aged twenty-one, second son of Jay Gould, has been taken into his father's office to learn the business. He starts off with \$500,000 made on "points" furnished by his father.

ALBERT R. PARSONS has written to Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, who, he has been told, is a good constitutional lawyer and a sincere man, demanding his pardon. He asks that the Governor shall examine the record of the trial and conscientiously determine for himself as to his guilt or innocence.

A Worthy Example.

It would seem that it has been reserved for a race of men, who were lately slaves, to teach their former masters a lesson of duty in the matter of the administration of justice.

A little while ago, in North Carolina, a jury of colored men convicted a colored man of a capital crime perpetrated on a white victim. Now we have a jury of colored men in Berkeley county rendering a verdict of guilty against one of their own color for the murder of a white man.

Let this verdict have all of the commendation that it deserves. It stands on moral heights that have become of late painfully lonesome. It is superior to the groveling sentiment of race prejudice.

All honor to the negro for coming to the rescue of law and order.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

We are continually hearing something in this country from protection organs about the poverty of free trade England and the wretched condition of the laboring classes in that country. Indeed, there is hardly any limit to the quantity of wretchedness that can be conjured by the fertile but dishonest brain of one protection editor. It will strike the common sense of the country, however, as very strange that the English don't go back to protection. The English are a manufacturing people, and yet they seem to be able to get along without a "protective tariff." If English labor, which constitutes the English democracy, is so destitute, as the protectionists of this country would have us believe, why is it that they do not demand a restoration of the British tariff laws? Will the advocates of free whiskey in this country answer?

EX-GOV. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, in reply to a letter from the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, requesting him to stump the State of New York in the interest of the Republican party, gives his former party a stinging rebuke, and says that he regrets that he will have to cast his vote and use his influence for the party which the Republicans seek to defeat. In a lengthy letter he gives his reasons therefor, and prominent among them we notice that he thinks the Democratic nominees better men; their platform he also thinks far superior to that of the Republicans; that he is satisfied that the present administration is not run by a machine—he cannot say as much for the party which he is requested to support. In every particular he thinks the Democratic party and its principles as announced in their platform far more worthy of his support, and until the reverse be true he will continue to vote for and support the Democratic party.

The English State Church.

There is no better proof that reforms are slow in coming than that the English and Scotch State Churches are still existing institutions; the progress of liberalism in the nineteenth century, great as it has been in these countries, has not been able to sweep away these barriers, which the folly of other ages reared in its way.

It is marvelous that a people, so far advanced in learning as the English and Scotch are, should tolerate such things for a day. A whole host of church dignitaries, from the Archbishop of Canterbury down to the most obscure country vicar, are paid annually, salaries from the public treasury, some of them enormous, and all of them raised by taxes levied upon dissenters as well as churchmen. Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Catholics and non-conformists of every creed are compelled to contribute to the support of churches in which doctrines inimical to their faith are taught.

It was from this same established church that the Pilgrim fathers fled, and it was with full knowledge of the nature and extent of the evil that the framers of the federal Constitution provided that no such institution should ever be reared in this country.

The Indissoluble Union.

Since the war Chief Justice Chase held that the Constitution in all its provisions looks to an indissoluble Union composed of indestructible States. Again, he held that the separate and independent autonomy of the States was still preserved. The present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States holds: "The government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone. Its authority is limited and defined by the Constitution. All powers not granted to it by that instrument are reserved to the States or the people."—Columbia Register.

We don't think that this has ever been denied by any federalist, from Alexander Hamilton to the present time. The same view was held by Chief Justice Marshall, the greatest Judge that ever sat upon the bench in America. It was held also by Daniel Webster, "the great expounder of the Constitution."

The authority of the federal government, we say, is "limited by the Constitution." It has no power except such as is derived from that in-

strument by express provision or by necessary implication. We say further that when the pendulum of political destiny has swung to its farthest limit towards federalism, there will still be beyond its reach a vast field for municipal action, which belongs exclusively to the States.

We hold it to be the duty of Americans of every political persuasion to stand up for the Constitution as reasonably interpreted. While we are guarding the "rights of the States," let us see to it, that the federal power is also preserved in all of its strength, integrity and supremacy, to the end, that it may be able to meet hereafter, the solemn issues of national life.

We Decline.

THE NEWS AND HERALD greatly regrets that it must study more keenly and analyze more deeply to reach the marrow of these important matters of constitutional law, which have been with some the study of a lifetime.—Columbia Register.

We thank our contemporary, of course, for the intimation, that we are superficial, and will merely remark in passing that it is hardly the part of fairness in discussion to reproach one with one's infirmities. We can assure our contemporary that we have studied the great question, upon which we have ventured an opinion, diligently if not "keenly," and that we have analyzed patiently, if not "deeply," the important matters at issue, and if we have failed to reach the "marrow," we still decline, even upon the advice of our contemporary, to accept the dictum of others, offered, though it may be, as the result of the "study of a lifetime."

There is no one who understands better than does the able and accomplished editor of the Register that an ounce of reason is worth a ton of authority.—The appeal to authority is indeed the argument of the century, and it has been the main stay and the last prop of every falling cause. Many fallacies have lived, and persisted in living, long after their exposure strong only in the strength of the name and fame of some mighty thinker.

Our contemporary will agree with us, that it is the duty of every man to think for himself, and to make known his opinion to the world, when occasion arises, even though he may know that it is not what the world prefers to hear. It is only in the clash of opinions that the whole truth can come out. Without free thought and free speech, bravely ventured, sometimes, indeed, at a hazard, all progress must come to an end. To bend one's neck, then, to the yoke of authority, is to commit intellectual suicide in act of treason against humanity.

If our contemporary means to intimate that we should yield to the opinions of others, we must decline.

The Parting Speech.

The President's parting speech to the young Democracy of Georgia was simple, straightforward and manly; it was worthy of the Chief Executive of a great people. The Minneapolis man charged the President with making a tour for votes. He is about to prove himself worthy of them, which is perhaps "the most unkind cut of all." We don't find in it any of the dull platitudes of an ordinary encyclopedia. Here it is:

I shall not soon forget, my friends, the cordiality and enthusiasm of the welcome of the people of Atlanta and the State of Georgia, a cordiality which has been the source of an enthusiasm which even I could not have dreamed of at all. I shall remember it not as a personal tribute, but as an evidence of love of people of the United States for the office which represents them. I have seen in the West and South such demonstrations as satisfy me that in all time to come the Government of our fathers is safe. You have illuminated in our presence to-night the sentiment, "Welcome, our President." This voice of the determination of the people that the man occupying this high office shall be President of the whole people. Responding to all their wants and needs, and guided in his official action by the dictates and commands of the Constitution, which we are all bound to obey. You welcome me as your President. I am entrusted with the immediate execution of that high office, but I beg you not to forget to-night that every one of you has a responsibility, too, connected with this high office, and every branch of your Government.

Our Government is such that it needs the constant watchfulness of the people. It needs their loyalty. I am delighted to-night that this parting demonstration should be upon the part of the young men of Atlanta and of the State of Georgia. Upon you, my friends, will rest in future the preservation and protection of this Government of ours, of the people, for the people and by the people. My parting words to you shall be, let your political action be guided by thoughtful and consideration, by an examination and contemplation of what the Government means, and the purposes for which it was instituted.

Be not carried away by an enthusiasm, but guided by loyalty and chastened by a sense of your responsibility, cherish ever American citizenship. With these, and only with these are American institutions and American liberty safe.

DEATH.

Is Something None of Us Like to Yet we know not of disease and its ravages will attack us. We neglect the small things in life to grasp larger ones. We neglect our health, which is the most important factor to our comfort and happiness, and when it is gone what pleasure is left us? We feel weary, languid, sleepy, but say it is all right. We will feel better in the morning. Morning comes, but the germs of disease have been planted; they readily take root and grow in the broken down constitution. In place of feeling better we feel more depressed and more badly than we did the previous day. Prostration is the chief of time; it is the chief of health, for it prostrates the system and renders it more susceptible to disease, and once thoroughly charged with malarial or germicidal poison, it is no easy job to rid ourselves of them. It is an established fact and beyond dispute that if we keep the liver healthy and in good action it is impossible for disease to take hold on our system.

If you prefer a pill, try Dr. Gilder's Liver Pills. They are prepared from the most reliable ingredients, and they both remove the excessive bile from the system, tone up the stomach to healthy action, build up the constitution, and if taken according to direction, it is impossible for disease to take hold on our system.

State Sovereignty Again.

Our contemporaries, the Columbia Register and the Charleston Evening Sun, have both assailed our views on "State sovereignty," and have intimated that our Democracy is not of the orthodox kind. Both of our contemporaries have slid, unconsciously, we doubt not, into the fallacy of assuming that we have taken the position that States have no rights.

The Register says: But the modified doctrine of State rights is not a lost cause, and cannot be so deemed when the Democratic party of the country upholds it, and some of the best intellects North, Republican as well as Democratic maintain it as the bond of Union and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen.

Surely our contemporary is not justified in assuming that we had denied this. We hold that States rights, under the Constitution, have not been even modified by the war, except in so far as they were modified by the amendments which came as a result of the war. "State sovereignty" is a doctrine apart from the Constitution.

The Sun says: Happily, however, our Winnsboro contemporary is wrong. The States have rights and the American people are ready to vindicate and defend them, etc.

As though we had denied that the States had rights. We said, and we still say, "The States have rights, but not sovereignty, rights which are guaranteed in the Constitution and which no judicial interpretation can ever take away. These rights are fundamental and permanent, and amply sufficient for all the just purposes of local self-government."

It is inconceivable to us, how our contemporaries have been able to find any warrant in our language for the assumption that we have denied that the States have rights under the Constitution. But while we have endeavored to show that the difference between ourselves and our contemporaries is a verbal one in an important particular, we would not conceal the truth that there is a real difference between us of far-reaching significance.

In this dual government of ours, of "mutual checks and balances," which is supreme? And in the over-lapping margins of State and federal jurisdictions, who is to say where the one ends and the other begins?

The State sovereignty people have said that the "sovereign" States must say, "We hold to no such doctrine." The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and the Supreme Court created by it is the ultimate tribunal for its interpretation; all issues that spring out of the conflict of organic relations must be settled here; the Court is the oracle of sovereignty.

We hold steadfastly to the truths that the republic is an "indissoluble union of indestructible States," and that if liberty is to be preserved on this continent it must be done by a preservation of this union. This is our view, and we will not try to accommodate the exigencies of any venerated creed, or pause to inquire whether it can be made so square with the cherished traditions of any political party.

THOS. D. CRUMP'S VIEW OF FAIRNESS. A Journal reporter called on Mr. Thos. D. Crump and said: "I understand that you drew a prize in the Louisiana State Lottery drawing of the 9th ult." "Did you?" "What was your ticket?" "29,146." "Did it represent the whole of the second prize?" "A part—about one-third of it." "What amount?" "\$5,000." "Did you receive the full amount of the ticket represented?" "I received the full amount eight days after the ticket had drawn." "How did you collect the money?" "Our Jonesboro (Mo.) Bank collected it through the Laclede Bank of St. Louis, and paid it to me. I consider that the business of the Louisiana State Lottery is conducted fairly, without partiality or favor."—Jonesboro (Mo.) Journal, September 8.

Our Government is such that it needs the constant watchfulness of the people. It needs their loyalty. I am delighted to-night that this parting demonstration should be upon the part of the young men of Atlanta and of the State of Georgia. Upon you, my friends, will rest in future the preservation and protection of this Government of ours, of the people, for the people and by the people. My parting words to you shall be, let your political action be guided by thoughtful and consideration, by an examination and contemplation of what the Government means, and the purposes for which it was instituted.

Be not carried away by an enthusiasm, but guided by loyalty and chastened by a sense of your responsibility, cherish ever American citizenship. With these, and only with these are American institutions and American liberty safe.

St. N. Y. Sold by McMaster, Brice & Ketchum, Grocers. Melchiorly

DO YOU WANT A DOG?
If you want a DOG, GUARD, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices for each, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Puppies. For 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog and Puppies for all kinds of work.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POULTRY?
Then send for Practical Poultry Book, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices for each, and where to buy them. For 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Poultry for all kinds of work.

DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS?
If you do, send for the BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS, 120 pages, 150 engravings of different breeds, prices for each, and where to buy them. For 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Cage Birds for all kinds of work.

ASSOCIATED FANCIES,
227 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.
HOUSE AND LOT, with all conveniences. For particulars apply to OCTOBER GROESCHEL & CO.

J. C. JAMES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RIDGEWAY, S. C.

A Woman from Austria.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women.

"I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deadly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel's Syrup (Shaker Extract of Roots) which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a change for the better. My last illness began June 2d, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured; and oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for SEIGEL'S SYRUP (Shaker Extract of Roots). Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning the people against the medicine, telling them it would do no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, whenever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their beds and could hardly move a finger have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding district to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang, which is rung in our place when anybody is dead, we thought surely it was for her; but Seigel's Syrup and Pills (Shaker Extract of Roots) saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she tells her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup."

Shaker's Medicines are now being sold in all parts of the world, and are working wonders, as shown in the above case. A. J. WHITE, 54 Warren St., New York.

CLERK'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FAIRFIELD COUNTY. F. W. Wagoner & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. John S. Swygert, Junior, John S. Swygert, Senior, and James H. Yarborough, as Assignee of estate of John S. Swygert, Jr., Defendant.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Court of Common Pleas, made in the above-stated case, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro, on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following-described property, to-wit:

ONE ACRE, more or less, bounded on the north by land belonging to W. J. Dawkins, as Trustee, on the east by the right of way of the Spartanburg, Union & Columbia Railroad Company; on the south by lands of J. T. Dawkins, and on the west by lands of W. J. Dawkins, as Trustee; being a portion of the tract of land conveyed by the Sheriff of Fairfield County to the said William J. Dawkins, as Trustee as aforesaid, by deed bearing date the 10th day of February, A. D., 1880.

Also, All that certain tract or parcel of land, known as the "Abner Turnipseed Place" situated in Fairfield County, said piece or parcel of land containing

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY Acres, more or less, being the same land purchased by John S. Swygert and J. H. Lorick jointly from Abner Turnipseed, adjoining lands belonging to B. B. Cook, Esq., Mrs. Mary A. Elkin, Mrs. Judith Ruff, J. E. Stanton and others, all of which will more fully appear by reference to a plat of resurvey.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years in two equal instalments, with interest thereon payable annually from the day of sale until the whole debt be paid, to be secured by a bond of recovery thereof, made by C. O. Trapp, surveyor, on the 24th day of September, 1886.

Also, All that plantation or tract of land, lying and situate in the County of Fairfield, in the State of South Carolina, aforesaid, containing

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or less, being branches of Little River, waters of Broad River, and bounded on the north by lands of James P. Macfie; on the east by lands of Mary Boyd and lands of the estate of Lewis Haywood; on the south by lands of John Boyd and on the west by lands of Israel Bird and having such crops, marks and boundaries as are represented on a plat of survey thereof, made by C. O. Trapp, surveyor, on the 24th day of September, 1886.

Also, All that plantation or tract of land, lying and situate in the County of Fairfield, and State aforesaid, on Rocky Branch: waters of Broad River, containing

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE AND EIGHTY-FIFTHS ACRES, more or less, bounded by lands of William Nelson, Thomas Jordan, George Simpson, William Daniel, the heirs of John Nelson, lands lately belonging to the estate of Samuel Jackson, deceased; and having such shapes, marks and boundaries as are represented on a plat of survey thereof, made by W. B. Elkin, D. S., on the 14th day of January, 1887.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest thereon from the day of sale, payable annually until the whole debt be paid, to be secured by a bond of recovery thereof, made by C. O. Trapp, surveyor, on the 24th day of September, 1886.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we suppress the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honor, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

John S. Swygert, Jr.
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Brokers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat. Bk. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bk. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bk.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1808 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been drawing.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

Its grand numbers are drawn twice a month, and the Semi-Monthly Drawings regularly every six months (June and December).

ASPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN! DRAWING CLASS IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1887. Prizes: \$100,000, \$50,000, \$25,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$2,500, \$1,000, \$500, \$250, \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, \$500,000.

APPROXIMATE PRIZES: 100 Approximate Prizes of \$500. . . \$50,000 100 do do 200. . . 20,000 100 do do 100. . . 10,000 100 Terminal do 50. . . 5,000

4,179 Prizes, amounting to . . . \$305,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Order, New York Exchange, or ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of the Louisiana State Lottery is guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the State, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will be drawn.

REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, the amount of the Louisiana State Lottery, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will be drawn.

CLERK'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

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MAY BLESSINGS

BE UPON THE HEAD OF CADMUS, THE PHENICIANS, OR WHOEVER it was that first invented books, so said the distinguished English author, Thomas Carlyle. A bright remark from one of the most intelligent men that England has produced in this century, and one to which all will say Amen.

Now that you have been blessed with an abundant harvest, thereby enabling you to purchase food and raiment for your body, the next step in order is to improve your mind. How can I do this with a small pocket-book? I do hear you ask. Why, books are sold at such reasonable prices that my store that all can afford to buy, in fact none can afford to be without them.

FOR THE SUM OF FIFTY CENTS

You can take your choice of nearly five hundred standard works of literature, neatly bound, and an ornament to any library. The books are pronounced by all who have seen them to be marvels of cheapness, certainly the cheapest ever brought to Winnsboro. Come and buy one, and remember, if you want

ANY OTHER GOODS IN OTHER LINES

They will be sold to you as cheap as the cheapest at the old stand of

D. LAUDERDALE.

CLERK'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Ulysses G. Deportes, Plaintiff, vs. James Hall, Defendant.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Court of Common Pleas, made in the above-stated case, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following-described property, to-wit:

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, bounded on the north by lands of Osborne Ford; east by lands of Martin and Wesley Hall, south by lands of J. A. Gladden, and on the west by lands of Wesley Hall.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest thereon from the date of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, and a mortgage of the premises sold, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.

W. H. KERR, Clerk's Office, C. C. C. P. F. C. Winnsboro, S. C., October 15, 1887. Oct15td

CLERK'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

F. W. Wagoner & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. William F. O'Neil, Defendant.

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FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following-described property, to-wit:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ACRES, more or less, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Busby, S. W. Ruff, Rebecca O'neal and R. P. Curry.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises sold, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.

W. H. KERR, Clerk's Office, C. C. C. P. F. C. Winnsboro, S. C., October 15, 1887. Oct15td

CLERK'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

F. W. Wagoner & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Benjamin Pearson and T. D. Feaster, Defendants.

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FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following-described property, to-wit:

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR ACRES, more or less, being the same two parcels of the premises that were set off by way of partition on the 4th day of 1875, to Benjamin L. Pearson and Philip P. Pearson, and the same were sold by J. T. Dawkins, James McKeekin, C. F. Coleman and Joel W. Pearson.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises sold, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.

W. H. KERR, Clerk's Office, C. C. C. P. F. C. Winnsboro, S. C., October 15, 1887. Oct15td